

**DRC Domestic Broadcasting, 30 May, 2011 (23 May– 29 May, 2011)**

**by Marie Lamensch, MIGS Reporter for the DRC**

**Government-owned media**

**(RNA, Rwandan news agency, Kigali, 25 May 2011, in English)**

**“Rwandan genocide suspect arrested in northeastern DR Congo”**

- Bernard Munyagishari, one of the most-wanted suspects for killings in Gisenyi in 1994 Rwandan genocide, was arrested in the DRC on Wednesday. The ICTR announced that Munyagishari was arrested by the FARDC in collaboration with the OTP Tracking Unit in North Kivu.
- Munyagishari, president of the Interahamwe in Gisenyi, allegedly caused ethnic tensions after spreading rumors that Tutsis had poisoned water to kill all Hutus. He was also secretary general of the MRND for Gisenyi between 1992-1994 and president of the Interahamwe militia for the area.
- Munyagishari has been indicted since 2005 on five counts, including genocide and crimes against humanity.

**(Net Press, Burundi news agency, Bujumbura, 27 May 2011, in French)**

**“DR Congo-based Rwandan rebel arrested on genocide charges at behest of UN court”**

- Congolese authorities captured Bernard Munyagashyaka, accused of being responsible for killing of 2,000 to 3,000 Tutsi, who had sought refuge at a church in Gisenyi, northern Rwanda. ICTR investigators had been monitoring Munyagashyaka and sought the help of administrative and security authorities in North Kivu. He had been hiding in the region where he was part of the FDLR.
- The arrest should be a powerful message to the FDLR.

**Privately-owned media**

**(Radio Candip, community radio broadcasting funded by Belgian NGO, Bunia, 1530 gmt, 22 May, 2011, in French)**

- Officials from Orientale Province said they had received a letter from Luc Yabili, the leader of Mai-Mai fighters in Opienge area of Bafwasende territory, requested a free zone controlled by MONUSCO.

**(L’Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated 23 May, 2011, in French)**

**“La Monusco doit-elle partir ?” by Mankenda Voka**

- While Monusco should not stay forever, its withdrawal should be gradual. The situation is still unstable and the mission has not yet fulfilled its goal. Monusco is far from being

useless, especially considering the forthcoming elections. There are still major logistical problems

- Joint operations and collaboration between Monusco and the FARDC have improved the professionalism of the FARDC and they now seem more disciplined. But Monusco should remain until the Congolese forces are fully ready to fulfill their role.
- The best option would be for Monusco to withdraw after the presidential elections and should remain until the new institutions are put in place.
- Despite a few violations, Monusco should be trusted and should be helped in their efforts to bring stability to the country.

**(Radio Candip, community radio broadcasting funded by Belgian NGO, Bunia, 1530 gmt, 24 May, 2011, in French)**

- The FARDC in Orientale Province announced that six children were rescued from former fighters in Ituri District

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 24 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Les FDLR lancent une attaque à Kahungu”**

- Hutu rebels have once again launched an attack on Irhambi-Katana in Kabare territory. One FARDC soldier was killed and two other were slightly wounded. According the FARDC officials, the soldier was killed as the men were trying to push back the combatants. Residents have fled in the area.
- Civil society groups have announced the kidnapping of four individuals by that same armed group. The representatives believe that the growing insecurity is due to the fact that Kahungu is close to Kahuzi-Biega National Park. Civil society therefore believes that the FARDC should be deployed in the area and should patrol all routes.
- The growing insecurity could greatly disturb the election process.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 25 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Stabilisation de l’Est : la désillusion”**

- Since the establishment of the Stabilization Program for Eastern DRC (*STAREC*) and the UN Support Strategy for Security and Stabilization in Eastern DRC (*UNSSS*), various initiatives have been undertaken to bring stability to the region. Yet results remain to be shown. *STAREC* has mentioned continued insecurity in the region, lack of socio-economic development and continued sexual violence.
- Nonetheless, *STAREC* said that since its establishment in 2009 several infrastructural improvements had been made, which allows Monusco and the FARDC to reach strategic areas. He also discussed the setting up of several police posts and four peace tribunals. Furthermore, the IDPs and refugees in the DRC, Rwanda and Burundi had improved thanks to tri-partite agreements.
- Concerning the fight against sexual violence *STAREC* said initiatives had been launched in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri

- According to the Interior Minister insecurity in the East is not a military issue but a problem of security and rule of law. Remaining armed groups are responsible to insecurity. He said insecurity was not coming from outside the country and maintained that all is good in the East since bandits are being tracked down.
- Concerning future priorities, the goal is to consolidate 6 major goals, including DDR programs; deployment of police forces in the east; facilitation of dialogue between local communities and local and provincial administration, improve socio-economic and agricultural development; refugee repatriation; improve employment possibilities for young people

**(Radio Candip, community radio broadcasting funded by Belgian NGO, Bunia, 1530 gmt, 25 May, 2011, in French)**

- Administrative leaders in Ango Territory (Bas Uele District) stated that displaced families are afraid to return to Dingila and Domo villages after attacks by the LRA last Sunday. Only a few FARDC soldiers are stationed in the area.

**(Radio Candip, community radio broadcasting funded by Belgian NGO, Bunia, 1530 gmt, 27 May, 2011, in French)**

- Civil society representatives in Ituri District reported that fighting between the FARDC elements southeast of Bunia Town. Troops from the 13th brigade (Bukiringi) attacked soldiers from the 7th brigade, burnt their camp and stole about 500 cows belonging to herders.
- Ituri District commissioner commented on the plight of hundreds of Congolese fleeing Burasi to Uganda and said he was saddened by the fact that the FARDC are responsible for the flight.

**(L'Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated 26 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Rapport national 2010 sur les objectifs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD). La RDC a réalisé une lente progression” by Dovin Ntelolo Diasonga**

- The UNDP has published its report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The report concludes that the DRC has been slow in reaching them. The eight anti-poverty goals to be reached by 2015 include eradicating of extreme poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality rate and improving maternal health, combating diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development.
- The publication of the report was made in the presence of the vice prime minister, the minister of the interior and security, Adolphe Lumanu Mulenda Bwana N'sefu and Minister of Plan, Olivier Kamitatu Etsu, as well a representative of Secretary-General's Special Representative to the DRC, Fidèle Sarassoro.
- Monusco explained that armed conflict continued to be a major obstacle to the MDGs. 70% of the population remains poor and employment remains high. Lack of access to

health care, education and decent housing, food insecurity and low incomes are some of the main problems. Monusco added that development is impossible without security.

- The vice prime minister said the development of the country could not simply happen through the accumulation of the natural resources it possesses. It all depends on their use. He added that development was impossible without personal security and security of goods.
- The Minister of Plan said the DRC's most difficult challenges remained reduction of poverty and hunger. One the main concerns remains the high rates of maternal mortality, estimated at 549 deaths for 100000 life births.
- Gender equality still remains a problem and improvement has been slow.
- The UN representative said the UN would continue to assist the DRC in finding the right partners and in finding the adequate responses to the different challenges. The drafting of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (Prsp) should be an opportunity to refine strategies and align them to the MDGs.

**(L'Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated 27 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Le MLC, la balkanisation consommée”**

- The MLC is organizing a political meeting on Saturday in order to revitalize the party and prepare it for the elections. The party will also present its new Secretary General, Thomas Luhaka.
- He called on the members and supporters of the party and Jean Pierre Bemba to come to the meeting and to support its the actions and objectives
- Thomas said the MLC was the party of the masses and Congolese intellectuals. He said the party would define their objectives in order to set a new basis for the party
- François Mwamba, meanwhile, said he still considered himself as the Secretary General of the MLC and wants to organize a Party Congress in June. He said he would not let the party fall into the hands of just anybody. He called on Bemba to declare the party's objectives for the 2011 presidential, legislative and local elections. He believes that MLC should learn from its mistakes and not let internal divisions weaken the party

**(L'Observateur, privately-owned daily, article dated 27 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Rutshuru toujours dans l'insécurité. Les FDLR tuent 6 personnes à Katwiguru by Kléber Kungu”**

- Insecurity is still widespread in Rutshuru, North Kivu, where the FDLR is still active. At least six people were killed in Wednesday. The attack comes after the arrest an FDLR chief by the FARDC.
- The FARDC is now trying the arrest the combatants. Civil society representative have denounced the killings and urged Congolese authorities to guarantee security. The FARDC arrived to late and colonel Yav stated that the attack was too quick for the troops to react on time.
- On Tuesday 10 May, the population led a demonstration in Chengerero-Bunagana to express their discontent over the continued insecurity. Despite numerous operations led

against the FDLR and other armed groups to secure this part of the country, results have yet to be seen.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 27 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Les populations du Kivu sont victimes d’exactions de la part des groupes armés ...”**

- According to a report by OCHA, residents in the Kivus are still being regularly attacks by armed groups active in the region. The FDLR is abducting civilians in Shabunda and other areas of South Kivu. The lack of FARDC forces is responsible for the increased violence. OCHA also said Hutu rebels demanded money in exchange of security.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 27 May, 2011, in French)**

**“De nombreux cas de déplacements massifs de populations sont signalés ...”**

- Many cases of displacement have been reported in Shabunda after the growing insecurity caused by armed groups who benefit from the absence of the FARDC. More than then thousand people are apparently displaced n the Kolula-Mulungu route, according to the International Rescue Committee. According to OCHA, several hundred families have also fled towards more secure areas, such as Lulingu, Shabunda centre and Tchonka.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 27 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Le retrait des Casques bleus de la RDC suscite un débat” by Stephane Etinga**

- During a debate on the future of Monusco at the UN Security Council on Wednesday 18 May, the government of the DRC asked for a gradual withdrawal of Monusco as it believes that mission has now almost finished its operations. Several Congolese and foreign analysts, professors and representative gave their opinion on the subject.
- Demands by the government are not new. A commission to evaluate the situation was set up last year when the demand was already made. Monusco’s spokesperson said the question was under discussion at the Security Council. He reminded everybody that 2000 blue helmets had already withdrawn.

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 27 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Grands Lacs : les parlementaires planchent sur la mise en œuvre du pacte de sécurité” by Ludi Cardoso**

- Parliamentarians from the member countries of CIRGL (Conférence internationale sur la région des Grands Lacs) met in Kinshasa in order to discuss the implementation of a pact on the security, stability and development of the region. These exercises were organized by the Congolese government in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the CIRGL as well as AWEPA (l'Association des parlementaires européens pour l'Afrique/Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa.)

- Participants included parliamentarians from CAR, Burundi, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya and the DRC. They discussed strategies to resolve the armed conflicts in the region. Participants also discussed the illegal exploitation of natural resources and its link to small arms proliferation. Parliamentarians discussed mechanisms to promote democracy such as free and fair elections in the region.
- The Second vice-president of the National Assembly, Georgine Madiko, indicated that the Great Lakes region was prone to tensions, which greatly undermines development. She called on participants to be aware of the obstacles and challenges

**(Le Potentiel, privately-owned daily, article dated 28 May, 2011, in French)**

**“Selon le rapport national 2010 du PNUD La RDC en retard dans la réalisation des OMD”  
by Ludi Cardoso**

- According to UNDP (UN Development Programme), the DRC is slow in fulfilling the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Armed conflict is the main reason for these delays.
- The Vice Prime Minister and Interior Minister Adolphe Lumanu said development was possible only conditions of security. The majority of the Congolese population remains poor and unemployment is still high. Poverty is multi-faceted: poor revenues, food insecurity, lack of access to health care, education and decent housing.
- The Minister of Plan Oliver Kamitatu stated that reduction of poverty and food insecurity is one of the government’s greatest challenges. Despite economic growth, poverty has not been reduced and efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the goals by 2015.
- According to the UNDP, maternal health remains high with 640 deaths for 100.000 births. According to the UN report, despite structural efforts, strategic programs and nominations to improve gender equality, women are still under represented in the educational and economic sectors and other important decision-making position